

Reply to Office Action dated September 28, 2010

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended) A Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) based video streaming method of a mobile communication system, the method comprising:  
receiving, by a transmitting server, information of a specific random access point from a remote unit, the specific random access point being input by [[the]]~~a~~ user at the remote unit;

searching for the specific random access point in a content file stored in the transmitting server in response to the transmitting server receiving the information of the specific random access point input by the user at the remote unit;

reconfiguring a data stream based on a screen type of the specific random access point input by the user and a coincidence between the specific random access point and a data transmission starting point, wherein reconfiguring the data stream comprises:

determining an existing I-frame that is most similar to the specific random access point when the specific random access point is determined to be a P-frame and is the data transmission starting point,

converting the P-frame into a new I-frame based on values of the existing I-frame and a next P-frame,

performing the converting until the next P-frame is the specific random access point to convert the P-frame random access point into a new I-frame,

configuring a media data sample based on the new I-frame as the data transmission starting point,

configuring a new data stream using the media data sample and continuous media data samples, and

converting a header of the media data sample into a representative header;

and

transmitting the new data stream including the converted representative header from the transmitting server to the remote unit.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the content file in the transmitting server is an MP4 file applied by a file fragmentation process, and the data stream includes a plurality of media data samples and a plurality of headers of the respective media data samples.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the plurality of headers comprises:

the representative header including common meta information of the respective media data samples and time information of a first media data sample; and

at least one segment header including time information of the respective media data samples except the first media data sample.

25. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the screen type comprises one of an I-frame and a P-frame.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein reconfiguring the data stream comprises:

determining whether the specific random access point is an I-frame or a P-frame;  
configuring the media data sample having the specific random access point as the data transmission starting point when the specific random access point is determined to be the I-frame;

configuring a new data stream using the media data sample and continuous media data samples; and

converting segment header of a first media data sample segment into the representative header.

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27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, further comprising one of converting the P-frame to a new I-frame and setting an I-frame closest to the P-frame as the data transmission starting point, when the specific random access point is determined to be the P-frame.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the representative header comprises meta information that is common for the media data samples.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein reconfiguring the data stream comprises:

determining an I-frame closest to the specific random access point when the specific random access point is determined to be a P-frame and the specific random access point is not set as the data transmission starting point;

configuring a media data sample having the I-frame as the data transmission starting point;

configuring a new data stream using the media data sample and the continuous media data samples; and

converting a first header of the new data stream into the representative header.

30-32. (Canceled)

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33. (Previously Presented) A Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) based video streaming method in a random access method of a data stream including a plurality of headers and a plurality of media data samples and time information for the media data samples, the method comprising:

receiving information of a specific random access point that was input by a user;

determining a P-frame associated with the specific random access point input by the user;

determining an I-frame that is most similar to the determined P-frame;

converting a next P-frame that is adjacent to the determined I-frame into a new I-frame based on information of the next P-frame and the I-frame;

configuring a media data sample by setting the converted new I-frame as a data transmission starting point after the converting into the new I-frame;

converting a header of the configured media data sample into a representative header; and

transmitting a data stream having the converted header and the configured media data samples.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein converting the header comprises transmitting meta information of respective media data stored in the first header before converting the header.